**CSE340 Spring 2020 HOMEWORK 4**

**Due by 11:59 PM on Thursday April 2 2020**

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY**

1. Your answers for questions 1 and 2 must be typed.
2. Your answers to question 3 can be handwritten but it has to be neat and legible. Your answers to question 3 can also be typed if you prefer.
3. On Gradescope, you should submit the answers to separate question separately.
4. For each question, read carefully the required format for the answer. The required format will make it easier for you to answer and for the graders to grade. Answers that are not according to the required format will not be graded

**Problem 1 (Lambda Calculus).** The goal of this problem is to give you further practice with lambda calculus. Each part of this problem will have an expression that you are asked to evaluate or simplify as much as possible. The following are some examples

Example 1. plus2 = 𝜆n. succ (succ n)

what does the following evaluate to: 4 plus2 2

**Answer**. 10

Example 2. quad = 𝜆x. 𝜆y. 𝜆z. 𝜆w. pair (pair x y ) (pair z w)

what does the following evaluate to: succ ( fst ( snd (quad 1 3 5 7 ) ) )

**Answer**. 6

We will use the following definitions in what follows

next1 = 𝜆p. pair (times (fst p) (snd p)) (succ (snd p))

next2 = 𝜆p. pair (snd p) (fst p) (**note**: there were extra parentheses that I removed)

next3 = 𝜆n. (times n n )

For each of the following, give the value that the expressions evaluates to

1. what is next1 (pair 1 1)?

pair 1 2

1. what is next1 (next1 (pair 1 1))?

pair 2 3

1. what does the function 𝜆n. fst (n next1 (pair 1 1)) calculate?

n!

1. what is fst (next2 (pair tru fls))?

fls

1. what is fst (next2 (next2 (pair tru fls)))?

tru

1. what does the function 𝜆n. fst (n next2 (pair tru fls)) calculate? Describe the function in a compact description.

The function returns false if n is odd, and tru otherwise

1. what is next3 2?

4

1. what is next3 4?

16

1. what does the function 𝜆n. n next3 2 calculate?

2^(2^n)

**Problem 2. Static and Dynamic Scoping**. Consider the following program written in C syntax

int a , b , c ; // first declaration

void g()

{

print(a,b,c);

}

int f(int a) // parameter declaration

{ int b; // second declaration

b = a + 1;

g(); // first call

{ int a; // third declaration

int c; // fourth declaration

c = b;

a = b + c;

g(); // second call

}

g(); // third call

return a + b ;

}

int main()

{

int a = 2; // fifth declaration

a = f(a);

g(); // fourth call

}

1. If static scoping is used, the reference to a in the first call to g() resolves to which declaration?

**first**

1. If static scoping is used, the reference to a in the third call to g() resolves to which declaration?

first

1. If dynamic scoping is used, the reference to a in the first call to g() resolves to which declaration?

fifth

1. If dynamic scoping is used, the reference to a in the third call to g() resolves to which declaration?

fifth

1. What is the output of this program if static scoping is used?

For all calls, a = 0, b = 0, c = 0

1. What is the output of this program is dynamic scoping is used?

First Call: a = 2, b = 3, c = 0; Second: a = 6, b = 3, c = 3; Third: a = 2, b = 3, c = 0;

Fourth: a = 5, b = 0, c = 0

**Problem 3. Pointer Semantics in C**. Consider the following C code

int x; // location 1 associated with x

int \*y; // location 2 associated with y

int \*\*z; // location 3 associated with z

y = &x; // statement 1

z = &y; // statement 2

y = (int \*) malloc(sizeof(int)); // statement 3: m1 allocated

z = (int \*\*) malloc(sizeof(int \*)); // statement 4: m2 allocated

\*z = (int \*) malloc(sizeof(int)); // statement 5: m3 allocated

y = \*z; // statement 6

1. Draw the box circle diagram after statements 1 and 2 are executed

x --

y --

z --

1. Draw the box circle diagram after statements 1 through 5 are executed

x --

addr m1

y --

addr m2 addr m3

z --

1. Draw the box circle diagram after statements 1 through 6 are executed

x --

y --

addr m2 addr m3

z --